SYRACUSE, OCTOBER 6.

STATE CONVENTION CALLED.

THE REPUBLICANS IN ALL PARTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH AGGRESSIVE.

GREAT INTEREST IN THE MEETING, OF THE STATE COMMITTEE AT THE FIFTH AVENUE

HOTEL-CHEERING REPORTS BROUGHT

FROM THE INTERIOR. The Republican State Convention will be held in Syracuse on October 6, the day after the Democratic State Convention meets. This was decided upon at the meeting of the Republican State Committee yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The meeting was well attended. Republicans from all parts of the State were here to take part in it. Early in the morning the corridors of the hotel began to fill with prominent Republicans. Many of them were member of the State Committee, but the large majority were men who are not officially connected with The presence of these men the organization. showed that the Republicans of the State are active and that they are interested in the State Committee's work.

It had been thought that the State Convention would be held the first of the week following the Democratic State Convention. This undoubtedly would have been decided upon had it not been that the halls in Syracuse were engaged for the very days on which the Republicans wanted to secure one. The original intention was that the convention should be held in Syraouse on October 10 or 11 which would give the Republicans time to look over the ground after the Democrats had nominated their State ticket and allow them to take advantage of any mistakes that the Democrats might make. Seldom in what is termed an off year, has there been a larger attendance at a meeting of the Repub ican State Committee than there was yesterly. An hour or two before the committee was called together the corridor of the hotel was crowded with Republicans. As they came from all parts of the State there was a good opportunity to find out what the sentiment really was in regard to the political outlook this tall. From not a single man could the least bit of discouraging information be obtained. Every member of the com mittee who came from a country district reported that the people of his region were sick already with the change which they had experienced sine the last election.

WELL-KNOWN MEN WHO WERE THURE

In the hotel corridors were Thomas C. Platt, William Brookfield, the chairman of the Republican State Committee; William H. Bellamy, secretary of the Republican County Committee Congressman Charles E. Chickering, Congressman John R. Van Voorhis, Assemblyman Philip Keck, of Fulton and Hamilton counties, the first Republican to be renominated this year for the Asmbly; Hamilton Fish, jr., who could probably De elected to the State Senate from his district if se would consent to take the nomination; Louis Payne, ex-Senator Jacob Worth, of Brooklyn;

Thomas Stearns, William H. Ten Eyek, Heary ve., Jacob M. Patterson, chairman of the Republican County Executive Committee : Congressman James W. Wadsworth, William Barnes, jr., editor of "The Albany Journal"; ex-Assemblyman usard H. Mase, of Dutchess County : ex-Senator frederick S. Gibbs, Police Justice Clarence W. side, Colonel Louis R. Stegman, ex-Sheriff of brooklyn; George Wanmaker, John R. Reisenkreber, Robert A. Grencen, Job E. Hedges, Clarence Brown, of Syracuse; Colonel John S. Kenyon, x-Senator James W. Birkett, of Brooklyn; ex-Col-Francis Hendricks, George B. Curtis, and Judge I. L. Arms, of Binghamton; George E. Greene, the president of the Republican State League, and a large number of others.

SYRACUSE WINS THE PRIZE

A number of Syracuse men were at the hotel or two hours before the committee was called gether they worked hard to get the convention good thing for the Republicans to meet in Syrabity, they declared that the failure of ex-Mayor William B Kirk, who wants the Democratic nomination for State Treasurer, to secure the Demobratis Convention for that city had hurt the Democrats there, and that it might tend to inrease the Republican vote in that part of the State should the Republican Convention be held in that city. A number of hotel men also were here, and they promised to furnish accommodations for every one in case the convention was sent to was found that a considerable majority of the members were in favor of going to Syracuse, but then they were met with the fact that the hall which was needed could not be secured for the time at which almost every one thought that the convention should be held. It then was determined to hold the convention on October 6. the day following the Democratic Convention There was some opposition to this, and it was impossible to find out how a majority of the members of the committee stood, before the meeting was called to order. This was done about noon Nearly all of the members of the committee were present, and there were fewer proxies presented than there were at the meeting of the Democratic State Committee in the previous week. Those

II-William J. Buttling. III-James E. Birkett. V-William J. Taylor. VI-Robert M. Johnston. VII-Cornelius Donovan

W111-Cornellus Van Cott, proxy for Lucas L. Van Aller

X-Robert A. Greacen. XI-William F. Daly. XII-William Henkel, proxy for William N. Hoag. XIII-William Brookfield. XIV-Charles F. Bruder.

XVI-J. E. Hedges, proxy for Colone; E. A. MacAlpin. XVII-B. B. Odell, ir. XVIII-C. B. Sharpe, proxy for Charles F. Cantine.

X1X-John A. Quackenbush.

XX1-Colonel Reuben L. Fox, proxy for D. F. Wilber

XXII-Philip Keck, proxy for William L. Proctor. XXIII-Floyd J. Hadley, proxy for F. D. Kilburn. XXIV-Isaac L. Hunt.

XXV-Charles W. Hackett. XXVI-George W. Dunn. XXVII-Clarence G. Erown.

XVIII-Burnett H. Davis.
XXIX-B. H. Mangin proxy for John F. Parkhurst. XXX-James W. Wadsworth, XXX1-George W. Aldridge. XXXII-George Urban, jr., proxy for John R. Hazel. XXIII-John N. Scatcherd.

Additional member-J. R. B. Smith.

FILLING THE VACANCIES.

The committee was called to order by William Brookfield. After the roll had been called the chairman announced that there were a number of vacancies on the committee owing to the death and resignation of certain members. The vacan-cies were caused by the death of William H. Beard, of Brooklyn, and John H. Camp, of Wayne County, and the resignation of John R. Nugent. Ex-Senator James W. Birkett moved that W. J. Butting be elected a member of the committee in the place of Mr. Beard. The motion was carried unanimously. Then Henry Grasse moved that William F. Daly be made a member of the State Committee in the place of Jehn R. Nugent, who

ADMIRAL SKERRETT'S PROMPT SUPPORT OF J. PIERPONT MORGAN'S VACHT CORSAIL THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

THE ROYALISTS, IT IS ALLEGED, HAD PLANNED THE TEMPEST HIT HER OFF THE MASSACHUSETIS TO USE DYNAMITE IN HONOLULU AND THEN CAPTURE THE GOVERN-

MENT BUILDINGS

San Francisco, Aug. 31 -At the time of the departure of the last mail, on August 16, the Government had definite information of the renewal of the dynamite conspiracy. Rumors, to which the population were paying no attention, had also begun to prevail among the natives that the Queen was to be restored in a few days. The date named varied from August 18 to 24, and to the Queen's birthday, on September 2. Such action, it was learned by the Government, was really contemplated. With their large and well-organized forces the Government felt no fear of serious disturbance. It was, however, thought fitting to put the leading American representative, Admiral Skerrett, in possession of the facts; and he was

informally advised on the night of August 17. Although no request was made for action or his part, Admiral Skerrett instantly sent orders to the Boston and Adams to be fully prepared for a prompt movement of their forces into town. Shore leave was stopped and the men were kept on board in readiness for action until Tuesday, August 22, when the crisis was deemed to be passed. So far as learned by the Government, the scheme of the conspirators was to explode dynamite signaltaneously in the houses and business offices of the leading annexationists in different parts of the town, and in the confusion and panic thus created to rush in a large body of men and capture the Government buildings. Many buildings were to be set on fire at the same time, to increase the confusion.

It was ascertained that the conspirators had previously planned to convey the Queen to Wallukai, on the Island of Maui, and there rally around her many Royalists. It was believed that this would cause the Government to send a large force to Maui, and so fatally weaken its forces in Honolulu. This scheme was finally abandoned on account of the unexpected difficulty of getting the Queen to leave Oahu. About 300 natives had been enlisted for the Queen at \$10 a month their pay to begin on September 2, or at any earlier date at which she might be reinstated. The Government does not at present possess sufficient evidence to justify the arrest of any conspirators, except in case of the proclamation of martial law, which is not called for by any supposed danger.

The personal attitude toward the plant of the process of the present o

posed danger.

The personal attitude toward the plot of the ex-Queen is not certainly known. It is known that, just before his departure, Mr. Blount positively informed her that she must abandon all idea that the United States would in any way assist her to the throne.

FRANCE AND SLAMESE INDEPENDENCE. THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S FOSITION IN THE MATTER-RUMORFD FRENCH DESIGN TO

ANNEX THE NEW-HESSIDES. London, Aug. 31.-In the House of Commons today Sir Richard Temple. Conservative, member for the Kingston division of Surrey, asked the Government whether or not France was keeping her pledge to respect the independence of Siam. Sir Edward Grey, Under Secretary of the Foreign Office, answered that France had not withdrawn her assurances as to Siam's independence, and that Lord Dufferin had gone back to Paris this week to resume negotiations on the lines accepted some

time ago by Ffance. "Then the Government adhere to the policy of maintaining the independence of Siam?" George Curzon, Conservative member for the Southport division of Lancashire.

"The Government have held to a neutral zone between British and French territories in Asia as an international necessity," said Sir Edward. "We have had no reason to doubt the sincerity of France's assurance that Siam's independence will be maintained."

"The Times's" correspondent in Bangkok says that M. de Vilers, France's special envoy to Siam. tried in the harshest manner at his last meeting with Prince Devawongse, Minister of Foreign Af ferent from the ultimatum. Prince Devawer declined to sign it. Since the meeting, it is under stood, M. de Vilers has retreated from his ag gressive attitude, and the negotiations are proceeding smoothly on the basis of France's original de

adoption of immediate measures to protect British interests in Siam, points out that infringement of Siam's independence would permanently in jure Great Britain throughout the East.

The Government were asked in the House of Commons to-day whether they had information that France intended to annex the New-Hebrides, that France intended to affice a group of islands in the Pacific between the Santa Cruz and Loyalty Islands.

Sir Edward Grey said that France could not annex the New-Hebrides without violating her convention with Great Initain concerning them, and that the Foreign Office had heard nothing to justify the report of any such Intention on the part of the French Government.

MONNOUTHSHIRE AND SOUTH WALES.

London, Aug. 31 -- More than 60,000 miners re-sumed work in South Wales to-day. Their return to the mines means practically the collapse of the sirike in South Wales and Monmouthshire. During their absence from work all except twenty of the 204 collieries in these two districts have been shut down. About 40,000 men still hold out in South Wales and Monmouthshire, but their yielding to the terms of the owners is regarded as a matter of only a few days. It is understood that in no case have the men who went back to work to-day obtained the 20 per cent increase in wages for which they

The decision of the Welsh miners to give up fight was known among the strikers in the Eng-Lish coal districts last night and generally depressed their spirits, as until a few days ago the Welshmen were considered the most uncompromis-ing of all the 400,000 coillers who had gone out.

CHOLERA IN AN ENGLISH SEAPORT. AN OFFICIAL DECLARATION ABOUT THE NATURE OF THE EFIDEMIC AT GRIMSCY-NINE

NEW CASES AT LEERDAM. London, Aug. 31.-The epidemic in the Lincolnshire scaport, Grimsby, has been officially declared to be Asiatic cholera, after having been called a "choleraic disease" for many days. The last victim of the disease was a woman who died last Tues-day. Several other cases before hers had ended fatally. The authorities of Grimsby believe the cholera was brought to the city by immigrants from the infected ports, Antwerp and Rot terdam. Yesterday a seaman died of cholera aboard a Grimsby steamer in the harbor of

Stromness, Scotland. Amsterdam, Aug. 31.-Nine fresh cases of cholera and five deaths were reported in Leerdam yesterday. The Dutch-American Steamship Company has instructed its agents that all emigrants, before embarking, must remain five days under the ob-servation of an American physician in the com-pany's hospital. The emigrants will not be allowed to come and go at pleasure, but will be obliged to sleep and eat in the hospital.

It is reported from Tangier that cholera has broken out among Jeddah pilgrims landed on the

Paris, Aug. 21.—The cholera in Nantes appears to

but no deaths.
Vienna, Aug 31.—In the last twenty-four hours
128 fresh cases of cholera and eighty-seven deaths
have been reported in Hungary.

THE SARNIA PASSES BROW HEAD IN TOW. London, Aug. 31-The Britisa steamer Montevidean, Captain Calvert, from Montreal August 16, via Quebec, for London, passed Brow Head at 6.20 o'clock this evening with the disabled steamer Sarnia in tow. The Sarnia sailed from Montreal on July 29 for Liverpool, and was long overdue. She carried several passengers, and much anxiety was feit as to her safety.

Was built three years ago, and fronts 100 feet in Elim-st. and 79 in Grand-st. Jonasson & Co., whose salesrooms are at No. 258 Broadway, employ about 500 hands. The damage, which resulted mostly from water and smoke, is estimated at about \$30,000 to Jonasson and \$10,000 to Bendheim Bros.

A HAWAIIAN PLOT FOILED CAUGHT IN THE CYCLONE. AN EXPRESS TRAIN WRECKED

ROUGHLY HANDLED.

COAST, SMASHED HER RAILS, TWISTED HER RIGGING AND CARRIED AWAY

HER STEAM LAUNCH. J. Pierpont Morgan's big steam yacht Corsair arrived here from Bar Harbor yesterday, looking like a wreck. She was not, but it will take ten days of hard work to repair the damages worked by the winds and seas on her in the recent cyclone. The Corsair was on her way to New-York, and was sixty miles off the Massa chusetts coast when the storm struck her. Pierpont Mergan and the friends with whom he had been cruising up the New-England coast had left the yacht at Bar Harbor, and sent her

The yacht had good weather until Monday night, when the winds and seas began to increase Captain Bailey, the sailing-master of the yacht, saw that a storm was coming, and made everything snug to meet it. When Tuesday morning broke the storm broke with it. In fact, before daylight a gale was blowing. Wind and sea kept increaing, and the waves began to toss the yacht about terribly and to break over her decks. The head of the yacht was kept to the seas, and her speed lessened so that she could ride easily. All efforts to weather the storm without damage were unavailing. At every lurch and every plunge the sens broke over her, and green walls of water dashed with thunderous crashes on her decks. She is a stanch boat, and struggled manfully, but every now and then something went by the

When she came in yesterday she was grievously battered and banged. Her sails were started o smashed, her rigging awry, everything movable swept from the decks, and her steam launch

The principal damage was the loss of the launch, which was smashed by the waves, and its fragments lifted bodily from the davits and carried away. The boats were more or less injured, and some damage was done to the deckhouse. At times when things were breaking and solintering about the deeks and the storm howlas if the yacht would get through, but Captain Bailey handled her skilfully, and finally the fury Batley handled her skillding, and inhally the low of the tempest passed over and the Corsair was able to proceed at full speed for this port. As soon as sile arrived here she went to the Erie Basin, where she will be repaired. The yacht is not leaking, but the damage sustained is such that she will require a thorough overhauling. In ten days she will be as good as new.

The Corsair is generally known as the new Corsair, Mr. Margan having formerly owned another steam yacht of the same name. She was other steam yacht of the same name. She wa build in 1891 by Neafie & Levy, of Philadelphia Her dimensions are 241.6 feet over all, 204 feet waterline, 27 feet beam and 13 feet draught Her engines have an indicated horse power of 1,000. The Corsair was designed by J. Beavon

WAS ROBBERY INTENDED!

ARTHUR J. RIDLEY FIRED AT BY EARLY MORNING CALLERS.

WHILE STAYING AT THE LONG ISLAND HOME OF A PRIEND HE IS CALLED FROM BED AND EXCHANGES SHOTS WITH

SOME UNKNOWN MEN.

Three men made a deliberate attempt to murde Arthur J. Ridley, member of the drygoods firm o Ridley & Sons, of this city, yesterday morning It failed to take effect and lodged in the

y. The house is close to the beach and stands the house Wednesday night. Mr. Ridley was the nly man. The others were women and children.

Miss Allen sprang from bed and turned up a lamp which was standing on a table. The lamp had been turned very low, but not entirely out. She was thoroughly frightened, but instead of screaming she asked what was wanted.

One of the men, after some hesitation, asked if Mr. Allen was at home. Miss Allen said her father and mother were away in New-York. The same Miss Allen said he was. The same voice then told her to call him, as they wished to see him. Miss Allen, without leaving the room, called for Mr. Ridley, at the same moment drawing on a dress-

but responded at once to the call. The door was open and he ran into the room. In a few words Miss Allen told him there were several men outside who wished to see him. He asked what was wanted. In reply he was told to come to the side door. Mr. Ridley replied that he wanted to know what was wanted. One of the men then said they had a sick man with them named Frank Butler. They said he had been taken sick on a yacht, and said that he knew Mr. Ridley.

Mr. Ridley, who thought that the story was true, although he could not recall the name Frank Butler, replied:

"If you want to speak to me you can do so hrough the window."

ler, replied:

"If you want to speak to me you can do se through the window," and raised the window and looked out. The men were standing several feet away to one side. To obtain a better view Mr. Ridley beared out. out. ent his head appeared through the win

The moment his head appeared through the window one of the men raised a pistol and a bullet whizzed past his head. The aim was poor, and the bullet did not touch Mr. Ridley, but buried itself in the window-casing back of him.

The entire household was awakened by the sound of the pistol shot. Mr. Ridley ran to his room and procured a small pistol, which was the only weapon of any kind in the house. He then went to a window on the second floor and looked out. In the shadow of a tree he saw three men, and fired at them. The men then ran away.

The local authorities were at once informed, but as none of the inmates of the house could give a description of the men, the chance of their arrest is slight. Mr. Ridley cannot think of any reason why an attempt should be made on his life. The only motive he can assign is robbery. Mr. Alien does not know of any one who would wish to take his life. He thinks, with Mr. Ridley, that the men were after plunder, and thinks that had he been at home, and Mr. Ridley not there, they might have had a chance of success, as he would not have been as cautious as his guest.

A CLOAK MANUFACTORY IN FLAMES.

The fire broke out last night about 11:35 in the

top floor of the big six-story brick, stone and iron building, Nos. 152, 154 and 156 Grand-st., and it was only the good work of the firement that saved the building. The building stands at Grand and Elm by Bendheim Brothers & Co., tobacco and pipe manufacturers, and the remaining five stories are occupied by Meyer Jonasson & Co., on largest cloak manufacturers in The attention of Policeman Charles De Lay wa attracted by the sound of falling glass, and he no ticed the bright light in the top story, which quickly burst into flames. The officer ran to the ngine-house of Fire Engine Company No. 55, a block away, and gave the alarm. Upon the rival of the firemen a second aiarm was sent in. but owing to the crossing of wires the alarm seemed to come from Broome-st, and the Bowery-By the time the firemen reached the building the fire was spreading rapidly. From the roofs of were poured on the fire until it was drowned out building, which was supposed to be fireproof.

FOURTEEN LIVES SACRIFICED.

SERIOUS DISASTER ON THE BOSTON AND ALBANY ROAD.

WAGNER CARS GO THROUGH A BE DGE.

SMASHED TO KINDLING WOOD ON THE ROCKS.

WORKMEN WERE REPAIRING THE BRIDGE OVER Chronicle" from Yemassee, near Port Royal, S. C., WESTPIELD RIVER AND HAD WEAKENED IT -HUMAN BEINGS GROUND TO DEATH IN THE WRECK-MANY RECEIVED SERIOUS AND PERHAPS FATAL

> INJURIES-NAMES OF THE IDENTIFIED DEAD-STORIES OF THE

Springfield, Mass., Aug. 31,-The Chicago Limited Express train for Boston broke through a frail iron bridge on the Boston and Albany Railroad, one and a half miles cast of Chester, about 12:30 to-day, and four Wagner cars were crushed, killing at least thirteen persons, fatally injuring several others, while at least a score are badly hart. The wreck is the worst ever known on the The bridge was being strengthened for heavy locomotives, and the workingmen who were putting on the plates were at dinner when the crash came. The locomotive passed over the structure, but was smashed, the water tank being thrown a long distance. The buffet, two sleepers and a dining-car were smashed to kindling when they struck the stream twenty feet below, but two day coaches and a smoker in the rear did not leave the track. There had been thirteen dead bodies taken out at 6 o'clock, and twelve of them had been identified. It is believed that there are two more bodies in the ruins. The list of known dead is as follows:

BISPHAM, Mrs. C. B., of Philadelphia. COTTING, Miss Susie, of Boston. DEWITT, J. E., of Portland, Me., president of the Union

HITCHCOCK, R. C., of Bellows Fulls, Vt IVES, H. C., of Chicago.
RELLLY, T. K., of Boston.
McMASTERS, John, of Springfield, Mass., express t

The train was seven minutes late at Chester

and the railroad hands say that it was going at th rate of twenty miles an hour when it struck the The locomotive seemed to leap across the bridge, as the trusses collapsed and fell over to the south. The conductor was taking tickets in a day coach, and although thrown violently down

A man driving by gave the alarm through the village street. In a few minutes hundreds were on the scene. The shricks of the imprisoned people were most terrible, and scores looked on completely George L. Wood, of Collinsville, who went to the train to meet his wife, and the colored porfers and waiters in the dining-car, who, although their faces were bruised and cut and covered with pital was a group of apple trees in an adnained on the apple-strewn ground were thirteen bodies covered with red blankers from an atioining stable. The dead were many of them horribly only recognizable from the clothing. Mr. Scull, of Philacelphia, was with his sister, Mrs. Bisphan, in a Wagner car. She was instantly killed, When her body was laid out a wrong name was affixed to the breast, and the officials called him to see the mutilated face, which he had

"Are you sure she is your sister?" the officials

"My God, it is! it is!" he exclaimed! while the bystanders turned away and wiped their eyes. The body of Miss Sasie Cotting, of Boston, was identified by Miss Andrews, daughter of Edward Andrews, president of the Security Safe Deposit Company, of Beston. Mr. Andrews was unable to get a seat in the Wagner cars, and so went into a day coach with his daughter and Miss Beal,

of Boston. They were not injured. J. E. Dewitt, of Pertland, Me., president of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, was reading a magazine, M. W. Kirk, of Chicago, started to sit with him, but seeing that he was absorbed, excused himself and went into the rear car and

Mrs. John J. Howard, of Boston, whose stage name is Hattie Blanchard, was one of the five saved in the sleeper next in front of the diningear, which was the worst wrecked. She left Albany, where the John L. Sullivan company had appeared the night before. She says that she felt the car going down and reached for her hat in the seat in front. In an instant she was pinned down by a beam across her waist. A chandelier herself and turned to Mrs. Bishpain, who was erying for help. Her head was wedged under a car seat arm. When she saw that it was in-

possible to extricate the woman, the poor victim squeezed her hand with a "God bless

victim squeezed her hand with a "God bless you, good-by!" She pulled a car seat off a man and then started out. She stumbled over a cook, pinned down near the kitchen, and, mounting the ruins of the next car, was taken off safely.

E. H. Talbot, of New-York, for fitteen years Editor of "The Iron Age," was on a day couch. His clothes were torn, and he was badly bruised, but he did splendid work in taking out the deal and injured. He said they came out so fast it did seem as if passengers would never stop coming out of windows. The wounded are as follows: The wife of the ev. Dr. Lewellin Pratt, of Norwich, Conn.,

beg sprained; Robert Cuckson, of Boston, Wag-ner car porter, badly scalded; Marray Graves, of Boston, fracture of right daily and broken foreof Eoston, fracture of right thigh and broken forearm; Ethel Carson, of Dalton, shoulder spraine; John M. Carson, of Dalton, bruised; Louis Buchanan, of Eoston, badly bruised; Rose Stephane,
of Springfield (Italian), fractured ribs; Mar;
Sadie, of Springfield (Italian), bruised;
John Platt, of Riverton, N. J., bruised; Mrs. Dr. Alice
Little, of Riverton, N. J., bruised; Mrs. Dr. Alice
Little, of Brookline, bad scalp wound; M. F.
Leach, of Rainfield, fractured left thigh; Mrs.
James T. Eldredge, of Hoston, broken hip, fractured shoulder; Mrs. H. E. Whitney, of Cleveland,
Obio, badly bruised and scalp wound; Mrs. J.
N. Winchester, of West Roxbury, bruised; Samner
Cumming, of Worcester, bruised and sprained
knee; Mrs. Sumner Cumming, of Worcester, compound fracture of the leg and bruised; Wellesley
Forter, buffet porter, of Boston, fractured thigh;
Arthur Williams, of Lenox, oad scalp wound;
Frank Lang, of Cincago, bruised chest and back;
Winthrop Wade, of Boston, fracture of left thigh;
Mrs. Helen, Rub, or Pittshehl, cut face; Walter
Hawkins, of Fittsfield, bad scalp wound and
serious contusion of mouth and nose; Lewis
Mitchell, of Albany, badly bruised and fractured
ribs; Willean Horton, of Albany, bacomo iv conginger, badly bruised, left Lip broken and internal
injuries feared; J. Waldron Johnson, of Boston,
porter, badly bruised, left Lip broken and internal
injuries feared; J. Waldron Johnson, of Boston,
porter, badly bruised, left Lip broken and internal
injuries feared; J. Waldron Johnson, of Boston,
porter, badly bruised, left Lip broken and internal
injuries feared; J. Waldron Johnson, of Boston,
porter, badly bruised, left Lip broken and internal
injuries feared; J. Waldron Johnson, of Boston,
porter, badly bruised, left Lip broken and internal
injuries feared; J. Waldron Johnson, of Boston,
porter, badly bruised, left Lip broken and internal

SIX HUNDRED ARE DEAD.

STILL THE HORBORS OF THE GREAT CYCLONE ACCUMULATE.

MEAGRE REPORTS FROM THE STORM-SWEPT RE-GION SHOW THE DEVASTATION TO BE MUCH GREATER THAN AT FIRST REPORTED

-WIRES DOWN AND RAILROAD TRAFFIC SUSPENDED-DAM-AGE TO PROPERTY ESTI-Augusta, Ga., Aug 51 .- A dispatch to "The

says: "Facts are worse than rumors. Six hundred dead, two millions less on property, particulars later." Receiver Averill, of the Pert Royal and Augusta road, reports to-night that the loss of life on the Sea Islands, South Carolina, far exceeds anything yet reported, and will not fall far short

nade for aid in the shape of provisions Washington, Aug. 31 .- Renewed efforts were made to-day to establish telegraphic communication with Charleston by way of Augusta and Atlanta, Ga., but resulted as shown by annexed dispatches received at the United Press office:

of 600. Great destitution exists among the 7,000

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 31.—Connection with Charleston by by rail. Train does not reach here until night.

Not a word to-day. Charleston newspapers of Tuesday and Wednesday, August 29 and 30, have been received here. They are, of course, destitute of telegraphic news of any kind except some stray dispatches received by train by way of Atlanta, Ga., but are full of graphic details of the ravages of the cyclone. "The News and Courier" says: "There has not been the faintest tick of a telegraph instrument in this city since about 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. What is still more discouraging, there is nothing to indicate that we shall be able to communicate with the outside world for two or three days, and possibly a week."

"The News and Courier' of the 30th incidentally remarks that this edition of the paper was set up by candle light; that "the available supply of candles was exhausted about 2 a. m., which ne cessitated the leaving out of four columns of news about the cyclone." It adds: "The outlook last night was very cheering for a city without either gas or electric light, telegraph or one. Charleston may be depended upon to 'get there.' " overcome difficulties much more serious than this

NEGROES DROWNED BY SCORES

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE CYCLONE'S DE-STRUCTIVE WORK.

MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED BLACK PEOPLE LOSE THEIR LIVES IN SOUTH CAROLINA-GREAT DAMAGE DONE TO COTTON-

Columbia, S. C., Aug. 31.-Accounts continue to come in of general havor by Sunday's storm. Thousands of valuable timber trees have been down, crops washed away, and the rivers are full of flotsam and jetsam of the disaster. Adfollowing extracts from to-day's Charleston pa-

The long-staple cotton crop has met with a se vere injury, and the estimates are that where in former years Charleston received 10,000 bales of seaisland cotton, this year she will do well to receive

the low country. He had just arrived from Walterboro and stated that from Eischoff's place on the Edisto River to Jacksonboro two negroes floated the whole distance on the top of their shanty and reported that all the negroes on the place in the lowlands had been drowned, in all about one hundred men, women and children. They narrate all of the dwellings are totally destroyed, and the

'At Walterboro , Mr. Robinson says, many of the foundations out into the streets and all of the rice familiar to every soul on the inland route between the cities of Charleston and Savannah, has been stranded and more or less injured. The pilot fleet of the harbor is wrecked or stranded. The phosphate works, which are located on the banks of than those on Charleston Neck.

"Port Royal, lying on a tongue of land further down the Beaufort River, was even more exposed to the fury of the tempest. The place is practically in ruins. Its waterfront is destroyed and great damage has been done to its buildings. The lo life which resulted from the storm on every shore of the islands is greatest here, or else it been more authentically stated. Thirty-old negroes were found dead on the beach, and the numthe deathroll was finally closed.

jured terribly. Fifty per cent loss would probably

not be too large an estimate to make. "Several gentlemen from this city, who t Port Royal or Beaufort during the hurricane, returned to Charleston yesterday on the first train Savannah Railway. They report that the loss of life and the destruction of property at those places and the neighboring sea islands have been fear more persons, among whom was numbered Dr. Ellis, the newly appointed quarantine officer for the Broad and the Beaufort rivers, was swep the Government improvements since their incep injury could not be accurately calculated. Beaufort, the prettiest island town in the Car-

olinas, is terribly damaged, notwithsterding the fact that it stands six miles up the river. Many of the residences in the town were badly damaged and the wharves are nearly or quite destroyed. "The experience of Captain Whitely and his wife and family of ten children on Castle Finckney on the night of the storm was a terrible one. The wind blew the storehouse to pieces and bles away all the ship chandler's stores and his dwelling was so exposed that it was seen to be dangerous to remain in it. He and his family sought shelter from the fury of the tempest to the leeward of the fort, and with his children he stood out the storm, occasional waves breaking were from six months to three years of age and they stood it like the old ones, without a whimper. The fury of the winds and waves was so great that some huge masses of iron, used for holding buoys and weighing 4,500 pounds, were moved from their places and rolled about the beach. great anchors, weighing from 4,500 to 6,000 pounds were flung about the place like so much timber. The place is a complete ruin, and in spite of it all Captain Whitely and his brave family are in

the Castle and are holding the fort.
"The missing steamship Seminole, about which so much anxiety was felt, steamed into the harbor resterday morning, scarcely a scratch on her. She and her passengers escaped unscathed from the herrors of the storm which swept the coast, When the Seminole met the hurricane she was of the mouth of the St. John's River, and was preparing to head in for an entrance. Her officers appreciated the situation at a glance, and making out to seaward for a considerable distance, turned the vessel's nose into the eye of the cyclone and cast out their anchors. The captain said that she

SILVER'S CHAMPION HEARD

MR. WOLCOTT AGAINST REPEAL

THE COLORADO SENATOR'S RACY REPLY

TO SOME RECENT "CONVERTS." MR. VOORHEES'S CHANGE OF FRONT THE TAB

GET OF THE ORATOR'S WIT-THE GAL

LERIES LAUGH WHILE THE VICTIMS ON THE FLOOR WRITHE-MR. PEFFER'S RESOLUTION SENT TO THE FL. NANCE COMMITTEE-THE RE-

PEAL BILL MADE UNFIN-ISHED BUSINESS. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, Aug. 31 .- The Senate held a briefer ession than usual to-day, adjourning about 3 p. m. a mark of respect to Representative Mutchler, of Pennsylvania, who died during the summer Though brief, the session ing. in briskness and interest, for it was enlivened by a spirited and racy rejoinder from Senator Welcott to some of the recent speeches in the Senate by leading "converts" to the cause of tepeal. Mr. Wolcott is admittedly one of the most attractive and pleasing of the few genuine public speakers of the first quality now in public life, and his finished and graceful style of oratory never fails to attract a flattering audience both on the floor and in the galleries of the Senate.

As an authority on finance Mr. Welcott would not himself expect to be taken seriously, and in his speech to-day he wisely avoided the protounder issues of public policy involved in the fight for the repeal of the Silver Purchase act of 1890. But as a keen and sarcastic dissector of political inconsistencies and a vivacious critic of persons motives, the Colorado Senator must be reckoned with as a really formidable tigure in Congressional debate, and his natural power as an orator, coupled with his searching frony and engaging wit, as plainly cost his victims on the floor to-day several unpleasant half Lours as it caught the fancy and tickled the humor of the appreciative listeners in the galleries above.

HOT SHOT FOR VOORHEES.

Mr. Wolcott's sarcasm was aimed in great part at Mr. Voorhees and his change of front on the silver question, and the Indiana Senator's record for years back was ransacked freely for citations to prove the recalcitrancy of his present views. Mr. Voorhees did not reply to these flings at his "conversion," preferring, apparently, to rest his defence on the broad and simple right of a states man to change his opinions at any time he finds it either sensible, patriotic or politically advantageous to do so. Mr. Wolcott was followed by Mr. Caffery, of Louisiana, who made a pronout speech in advocacy of unconditional repeal of the Sherman act.

Mr. Peffer's National Bank resolution asking for information from the Secretary of the Treasury as to recent supposed clearing-house certificate operations in New-York, Foston and Philadelpdia was allowed to come before the Senate again this afternoon, in order to get a vote ou sending it to the Committee on Finance or pass ing it directly. The vote showed 35 Senators for reference and 21 against it, a division which was popularly supposed to mark the strength of repeal and anti-repeal forces in the Senate. The by the fact that two anti-repeal Senators, Mesers. Power, of Montana, and Mitchell, of Oregon, voted for reference, while several repeal Senators were absent or paired with each other. A fuller attendance and closer alignment would probably have shown a repeal majority of 8.

THE DEBATE TO BE A LONG ONE. Mr. Voorhees to-day got his Repeal bill put in the place of privilege as "unfinished" business, and it will come up daily hereafter at the expiration of the morning hour. Some indication of the length of time the general debate will be al-

lowed to run before friction begins between the repeal and the anti-repeal forces was given toto allow the fullest opportunity for serious di cussion, according to the ordinary precedents of Senatorial courtesy. This concession, with a bill of the gravity of the pending one, would ordinarily insure a general debate of from five to six

SENATOR WOLCOTT'S SPEECH. Mr. Wolcott began by saying that it was unfor

tunate that this financial panic was unaccompanied by the widespread religious revival which invari-ably, it was said, followed panies. The ready and complete change of heart, however, on the financial question which had been witnessed in the Senate Chamber gave evidence that it was a time when n.en were especially open to conviction. And if the Administration, with its petty spells and patronage, had been able to make so many converts, what might we not hope when the assurance of future happiness would be not four short years, but for eternity. The misfortune under which the sliver men suffered was that the Administration conversion came first, for if the hearts of Sena-tors had first been impressed with the littleness of the things of this world and the glory of eternal, the people, who were to be the sufferers, worsd not have been deserted by their representatives, except as patronage might be used to affect Congress. There was no criticism to be made re-Congress. There was no criticism to be made re-specting the policy of the Adn instration. Criti-cism of the Secretary of the Treasury was also misplaced, because he was a member of the Presi-dent's household and committed to his policy. Nor-was the President open to stricture because of his message, for he had always been a consistent and persistent openant of always been a consistent and persistent opponent of silver conage. The West knew last year that whoever was elected its reli-ance must be placed in Congress, which had more than once risen above the personal wishes of the Executive.

SARCASM FOR HILL AND VOORHEFS. Senator Wolcott sarcastically referred to the great number of Senators who, professing to be bimetalnumber of Senators who, professing to be bimetallists, held that an international agreement was
necessary, and pointed out that thereby they accepted the single gold policy of England. He said
that the friends of silver were not carried away
by such utterances as those of Senator Hill of the
other day. He who was not for them was against
them, and his speech would have been as logical
if made against silver and in favor of unconditional
repeal. The Senator knew that free coinage by repeal. The Senator knew that free coinage by separate act was impossible during this Administraseparate act was impossible during this Administra-tion, and that any assistance by desired to render must come now or not at all. Siver had been com-pelled to bear everybody's i dens for many months, and it seemed now to be involved in some fashion with the Democratic factional differences Senator Wolcott next paid his respects to Sen. in New-York.

senator Wolcott next pant his respects to Senator Voorhees, and said that his change of front was one of the most remarkable and ominous occurrences. He attacked the Senator's record on silver and National banks, and said that all his past ver and National banks, and said that all his past utterances, as was shown by "The Record," were "words writ in water." He quoted from the Sen-ator's article last year in "The North American Review" to show his lack of consistency, and asserted that now for the first time he (Voorhees), supposed to represent the masses, and Sherma supposed to represent the classes, were in complete accord in financial matters. The wolf was dwelling with the kid. This harmony, he feared, would not continue long, and when they arose they would be fewer in number. There could be only one chair-man of the Finance Committee, and without underrating the abilities of the Senator from In-he looked forward to the resumption of the trol of the committee by the Senator from and recalled Pharaoh's dream of the lean leadjured the Senator to remember Solomon's monition, that "It is better that thou shouldst

vow than that thou shouldst vow and not pay" (referring to his advocacy of silver).

No man could be a bimetallist in the sense that